

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Chicago Republican makes the following extract from a private letter from an officer in the army, dated New Orleans March 13:—"Official news that the cholera has broken out at Key West has reached us. Assistant Surgeon Taylor and sixteen men are down with it. A strict quarantine is established below New Orleans, and vessels from Havana and Key West are subjected to twenty-one days' quarantine."

The Tycoon of Japan has sent to the Emperor Napoleon a present consisting of fifteen thousand cases of silkworms. The present is more highly prized as these worms not only produce silk of a superior quality, but are less liable than the ordinary silk worms, to the disease which has for years caused so much distress to the silk growers of France.

Henry S. Foot, formerly of the Confederate Senate, has written a letter denying the report that he was the author of the resolutions of Senator Stewart, (his son-in-law,) proposing general amnesty for universal suffrage. He says, however, that he warmly approves them.

The butchers of New York have presented President Johnson with a piece of beef, taken from the great ox "Reunion." The ox is said to have been the largest on record, weighing 3,762 lbs before slaughter, and 2,475 lbs. dressed.

The sharp downward movement in the premium on gold during the past two or three weeks has occasioned considerable comment and speculation as to the cause.

The Secretary of War is relieving all civilians acting as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and substituting officers of the veteran reserve corps.

A steel-plate engraving of President Lincoln is to be placed in the Congress edition of Mr. Bancroft's oration, which will be issued in about a month.

The committee of ways and means have come to no decision on the loan bill yet, though several meetings have been had on it this week.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—The Senate, yesterday, adopted a resolution that the committee on finance inquire into the expediency of allowing disabled Union soldiers to act as peddlers without a license. A petition was presented from certain citizens of the District of Columbia asking Congress to adopt measures to "save the country and reform the world."

The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis was passed. After the transaction of other business, the case of Senator Stockton, dem., of New Jersey, was taken up. The legality of his election is contested, and although the judicial committee of the Senate some weeks ago reported that he was rightfully entitled to his seat, an effort is now being made on partisan grounds to oust him. The subject was debated up to the hour of adjournment.

The House recommitted the bill amending the act donating lands to the several States and Territories to establish agricultural schools and colleges. The Senate's amendments were concurred in to the joint resolution to allow certain naval vessels to be used for temporary hospitals. The House then took up the deficiency appropriation bill, and concurred in most of the Senate's amendments, but disagreed to the one striking out the provision declaring that the likeness of no living person shall be placed on any government bonds, postal currency, &c. The House then struck out the amendment of the Senate appropriating \$178,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the Naval Academy for the year ending June 30, 1866. The appropriation for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, in Washington, was retained. On the disagreeing votes the House asked for a committee of conference.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN VIRGINIA.—It is matter of interest to know the character of the reports sent to headquarters in Washington, by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State. The Washington Chronicle, of yesterday, gives us the information. It says that "advice received at the Bureau of Refugees, from different portions of Virginia, indicates that the spirit of hostility against the bureau, the liberal colored people, and the Government, is unabated, and even more open and bitter than at any time since the prostration of the rebellion. The whites, with a few honorable exceptions, are disposed to accord to the freed race only the privileges that they formerly enjoyed under the provisions of the slave code. The presence of government agents, and the use of force to maintain their equal justice, is the only protection afforded them."

It is to be regretted that the parties making these reports should have confined themselves to general charges against our people of "hostility against the bureau, the liberal colored people and the Government," instead of giving some instances of the manifestation of this hostility, and setting forth the time, place and circumstances. Let us have specific charges.

The only specific instance of hostility to the bureau that we have heard of for months, was the threat to kill a teacher of freedmen at Appomattox Courthouse, which was blazoned in the freedmen's organ, the Washington Chronicle, but which being investigated turned out to be a falsehood from beginning to end.—*Rich Times.*

FUN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It is seldom that anything like fun occurs in that grave assembly—the British House of Commons. We may well imagine how even so parsimonious a boon from Momus as that which follows was received in so dry and circumspect a conclave:

THE MAN WHO HAD THE RINDERPEST.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, February 1st, the most amusing speech was contributed by Sir R. Crossley, who slowly and hesitatingly uttered the startling words, "I've had the rinderpest!" and when the burst of laughter following the incomplete sentence had subsided, added, "I immediately sent for the Government inspector." The report in the Times is as follows: "Sir R. Crossley begged to state what had occurred in his own case. He had the rinderpest—[much laughter]—on his farm. His bailiff immediately sent for the Government inspector, who recommended the slaughter of the whole three bullocks that had been in connection—[renewed laughter]—with those that were attacked.—*London paper, February 4.*

THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT contains the following statement illustrating the low rates at which property is now changing hands in the South:

The plantation of Mr. Drauzin Fortier, situated in front of the court-house of the parish of St. Charles, twenty-five miles above this city, was sold last week to Mr. Leon Larpy, for \$20,000. This plantation has a front of twenty-two arpents on the Mississippi, by a depth extending to Lake Pontchartrain. The dwelling house, of itself, is worth more than the purchase money.

An impression seems to prevail that the Treasury Department is issuing large numbers of ones and twos of the greenback currency. Such, however, is not the case; the only notes of this character being paid out in small amounts in exchange for other issues.

## A Debate in Congress.

On Tuesday, when Mr. Morrill had offered a resolution to appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars to the destitute negroes in the District of Columbia:

Mr. Saulsbury offered an amendment appropriating a like sum for the relief of the destitute white people of the District, to be appropriated under the direction of the Mayor of Washington.

Mr. Morrill said no appeal had been made to the committee in behalf of the poor white people of the District, and he thought the Senator was paying a very poor compliment to them to ask for such an appropriation. The poverty and helplessness of these poor colored people were well known. He would suggest to the Senator to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Saulsbury said that he had no doubt that there were hundreds and thousands of poor colored people in the District, but he never walked Pennsylvania avenue that he was not solicited by poor little white girls and boys for alms. There were thousands of whites in the District to-day who were just as helpless as the blacks. We were told that when slavery was abolished in this District it was to be converted into a paradise. A very graphic picture of that paradise has just been drawn by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Morrill). He did not see so much destitution among the negroes of this District. Day after day, when he looked up into these galleries, he saw hale, hearty young colored men viewing the proceedings. And how few poor young white men are able to do that! All he asked was that the same feeling of humanity should be displayed towards our own race as towards the negro.

Mr. Will- suggested to the Senator from Delaware that it would meet his views to strike out the word colored, so as to leave it open for appropriation to be divided amongst all destitute people.

Mr. Saulsbury declined to withdraw his amendment. If the money was to be expended under the direction of the Mayor of Washington, he would have no objection; but every one knew that if the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau had the disposal of it, none but negroes would receive any portion of it. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Will- moved to amend by striking out the word "colored" from the resolution; which was agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment, as an additional section, that the corporate authorities of the District be authorized to find proper employment for the able-bodied colored and black persons, and that five thousand dollars be appropriated for such purpose.

Mr. Kirkwood moved to strike out the word "black." He did not see why white people should not work as well as black. [Laughter.] Adopted.

Mr. Nesmith moved an amendment so as to exclude members of Congress from those for whom the city authorities shall find employment. [Laughter.] Mr. Nesmith's and Mr. Davis's amendments were lost. After which, the appropriation was passed.

PREPARING IN TIME.—In nearly every city in the South, the civil authorities are preparing against the advent of disease. Whether the apprehensions of the people are well founded or not is no apology for neglect. Every city, town and village in the country should be thoroughly subjected to the most stringent sanitary regulations at once, and continually. It should also be the imperative duty of the military authorities to enforce similar regulations in all freedmen's villages, which have already, for weeks past, been the source of loathsome disease, now prevailing in many sections of the South. It is the time the authorities, civil and military, were actually at work in this matter. The spring is now fully upon us. It will be criminal negligence longer to delay.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

NATIONAL MASS MEETING. H'D. Q'RS. NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 490, TWELFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866. The Union people of the United States, without regard to party or location, are invited to meet at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, 1866, at half-past seven P. M., for the purpose of endorsing and sustaining President Johnson in his continued wise and statesmanlike policy in restoring the Union, and his bold and determined purpose to maintain in its purity the Constitution of the United States against all opposition. ALEXANDER H. RANDALL, President. William Thrope, Corresponding Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Boston Herald gives the full vote of New Hampshire, with the exception of a few small towns, for Governor, and the result is: Smyth, Republican, 35,022; Sinclair, Democrat, 30,440; Republican majority, 4,582, against 6,128 last year. The total vote of the State now is 65,460, an increase of 3,261, over last year. The Republican vote shows an increase of \$77, and that of the Democrats 2,423, leaving a net gain of 1,546 this year for the Democrat.

[COMMUNICATED.] A NUISANCE.—Seventy-five or an hundred cart loads of the debris of burnt buildings, between Fairfax and Water streets, have been suffered to remain on Wilkes street, contrary to a decree, law and good government, for some two months, to the annoyance of the neighbors. Their patience is exhausted. Where is our Superintendent? If this matter is not attended to immediately, His Honor, the Mayor, must be informed. The time has come when the laws must be enforced, and the officers are expected to do their duty and require a proper observance of them.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 22d instant, at 8 p. m., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. McMurphy, of Christ Church, CHAS. E. PERSONS, of Montpellier, Vermont, and AGNES L. E. JAGARD, eldest daughter of Robert Jagard, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Washington, D. C., on the 14th of March, 1866, by the Rev. E. P. Phelps, Dr. REUBEN B. DETRICK, to SUSAN E. WRIGHT, second daughter of Richard and Emily M. Wright formerly of Alexandria, Va.

DIED. FUNERAL NOTICE.—The friends and acquaintances of the late D. F. HOOD, of this place, are requested to attend his funeral to-morrow, Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, from the depot of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad.

At the residence of Gen. N. N. Halsted, Newark, N. J., on the 21st instant, Mrs. MARY S. WYER, relict of Rev. Henry O. Wyer. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church, to-morrow, (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

In Upper Marlboro, on Monday night last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH B. WIE, wife of C. C. Magruder, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Henry Waring, of Mt. Pleasant, aged 41 years.

ATLANTIC HOTEL. A. G. NEWTON, PROPRIETOR. NORFOLK, VA.

Carriages always in readiness to carry passengers to and from the boats. The bar and table always supplied with the choicest WINES of every variety, and malt and spirituous LIQUORS. Norfolk, Va. 23-11.

1000 SACKS G. A. and FINE SALT, in store and for sale by T. A. BREWIS & CO. mh 9-1m

RENTS—MARKETS IN WASHINGTON.—For a long time our landlords have been able to realize from their tenements almost fabulous prices, owing to an extraordinary influx of people, causing the number of stores, shops, and dwellings to be entirely inadequate to the demand, and owing, too, to the comparative high prices of almost every article of supply. Up went gold in a giddy flight to 283; and so dazzling were the chances for speculation, so immense were the demands of Government, that up with gold went all values, until rents in this city reached a figure as large as to place respectable houses far above the reach of moderate salaries, and so high as to force our boarding-house keepers to establish charges at hotel rates, without being at all able to furnish respectable fare, much less those home comforts that are sought in quiet private establishments. Inferior boarding-houses became a necessity; for at the beginning of every month a "massive horde" had to be provided, as per contract, for the greedy landlord. To-day gold is quoted at 127½, and seems to be gradually subsiding to its real value; almost every article of necessity, comfort, or luxury is offered at more moderate rates; and yet rents remain unchanged from the prices of two years ago. Yesterday morning we saw fresh eggs sold at the Centre Market for 20 cents per dozen, good butter for 30 cents per pound, potatoes for \$1 per bushel, and steak for 18 cents per pound. Sugar and coffee are sold at fair prices, and dry goods dealers are also on the descending scale, and everything save rents has to conform to the gradual fall in gold.

Why should not rents be cheaper? The landlord can afford to reduce his rents twenty-five per cent, when he can obtain commodities at a corresponding deduction; and a selfish grinding policy on their part will finally drive occupants of their frequently ill-contrived houses into more pleasant and convenient ones, which will be erected by men of enterprise who seek a safe and profitable investment for their capital.—*Not. Int.*

SUPER SLEEPING CAR.—We were invited yesterday to examine a new Sleeping Car, just placed on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad by the Southern Transportation Company, of Philadelphia, and it is the handsomest and most elegantly finished specimen of workmanship we have ever seen. Unlike the cars heretofore in use, this pattern has but six state-rooms, that is, rooms for the occupation of families, or other persons who prefer complete privacy. The other berths are open, but are secured from intrusion by rich and elegantly arranged curtains, so that those who desire it can be as private and as free from observation as they may wish. The entire car is so arranged that it can be used as a regular passenger coach. Its sleeping capacity is for 48 persons, every one of whom can enjoy as much comfort and ease as in the best regulated private residence. In every berth is a large mirror, and at one end of the car is the Ladies' Toilette closet, and at the other is one for gentlemen. In these there are also large mirrors, and marble wash-basins, with all the other appliances and appointments for a complete fashionable toilette. The car is carpeted throughout; and in fact nothing appears to be wanting which the most thoughtful regard for the comfort and convenience of the traveler could suggest as in the least necessary or desirable. This car cost about \$9,000; and on a day, a second one will be placed on the road, equal in every respect to the one we have described.—*Lynchburg News.*

MUTTON AND TURNIPS.—The New York Tribune, of March 12th, says: "Alexandria H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, hit the nail right on the head when he said, the other day, if we had supported the protective system I really believe we would have had no war. If you will revert to the history of the last forty years you will find that when he had a protective tariff comparative quiet prevailed in the country; but as soon as protection to free labor was withdrawn sectional excitement and animosity followed. We do not exactly know why, but this sage remark brings to our mind the reply of Charles Lamb to a fellow-passenger in a stage coach who was boring him with talk about the crops: "And how about turnips, this year?" said the man. "Why that, sir," replied Lamb, "will depend on the boiled legs of mutton."—*N. Y. Post.*

FOR BALTIMORE. The STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. JAMES HARPER, having received a new boiler, and been thoroughly refitted, will resume her regular trips, leaving Baltimore on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., for Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, stopping at all her former landings. Returning will leave Alexandria every WEDNESDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. The STEAMER THOS. E. GAILL, Capt. Jas. H. Norris, will leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, at 3 p. m., touching at Chapel Point, and returning will leave Alexandria every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. For freight and passage apply to mh 23-11 WHEAT & BROS., Agents.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP! BY SAVING AND USING YOUR WASTE GREASE! BUY ONE BOX OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S OR CONCENTRATED LYE. It will make TEN POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap, or 25 GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 35 cents. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and Grocery stores, and in lots by Wholesale by W. M. ELLICOTT & SONS, No. 3, Spear's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. feb 23-43m

BOOTS AND SHOES. OF EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY. Manufactured on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms, by J. BURKE, NO. 73, PRINCE STREET, OPPOSITE THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

N. B. A splendid stock of the best LEATH ED manufactured, always on hand, and work always ready at the time promised.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. feb 23-3m

ARTHUR C. KELL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER No. 5 South Washington St. ALEXANDRIA, VA. 23-C entry Work solicited. GLAZING AND GRATING promptly executed. feb 11-11

IN STORE AND FOR SALE. 20 bush. Prime Hominy. 20 " Navy Beans. 20 " Maine Carter and Peach Blow Potatoes. 3 bbl. Dried Skin Onions. 50 bush. Silver Apples. 500 lbs. London Butter. 200 dozen Eggs. Hake, Cod Fish, etc. etc. Eastern Herring, Potomac Herring and Mackerel. feb 21-11 F. G. SWAINE.

TAN BARK WANTED. 2000 cords of Chestnut Oak Bark, for which we will pay fifteen dollars cash per cord, delivered at Alexandria in good order and condition by 1st Oct. 1866. Persons wishing to contract for any part thereof, will please write to us. We have for sale all kinds of sole and upper leather, harness and bridle leathers. We are always buying hides for which we are paying the highest prices. mh 6-11 C. C. SMOOT & SON.

## AGENCY

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN VIRGINIA.

We have in our hands for sale a large number of VALUABLE FARMS in Loudoun, Fauquier and other counties in the Piedmont region of Virginia—sections of the State which are justly celebrated for their wealth, society, soil, fine grass and peculiar adaptation to stock raising.

Many of these farms are equal to any in the State; some of them are priced VERY LOW, and none of them higher than they would have been before the war.

Anning them we name the following:

LOUDBON COUNTY.

1st. A farm of 600 acres, four miles north of Middleburg, enclosed and divided with stone and rail fences, in fair order, a large frame dwelling-house, and all necessary out-buildings, in good repair.

2d. A farm of 245 acres, adjoining the town of Middleburg, well fenced, generally with stone, finely watered, and with plenty of wood. The soil is good, and the buildings, except the barn and stables, which were burned. The land is of fine quality, and the farm a most desirable one.

3d. A farm of 370 acres, on the turnpike, 3 1/2 miles east of Snickersville, with five three-story dwellings, and all necessary out-buildings, in good repair, and a large and well stocked orchard, of the most choice variety of fruit. Eighty acres of timber, and fine running water in every field. This is a first class Loudoun farm.

4th. A farm of 400 acres, five miles N. W. of Middleburg, near the Snickersville turnpike, fenced with stone, 100 acres of the timber, and 300 acres of cleared land. The dwelling is large, and built of brick. This farm has been somewhat neglected of late, but has been long celebrated for the large crops of grain, and the splendid beef made upon it. It is naturally first class land.

5th. A farm of 350 acres, on the Snickersville turnpike, 5 1/2 miles above Aldie. A fine dwelling, with all necessary out-buildings, except barn; the fences of stone and rail, in fair order. Wood and water and fruit in abundance. The land is in good condition, and is of superior quality.

6th. A farm near the last named, of 350 acres, with a commodious stone dwelling-house, kitchen, smoke-house, barn, &c. The land is of fine quality, is well watered, and is now all in grass. The fencing has been generally injured or destroyed during the war, but there is an abundance of stone and timber upon the place, and a large number of the best of first rate land, 2 miles below Philomont on the Snickers' Gap Turnpike. The dwelling is plain but comfortable, the out buildings good. Abundance of fine timber and pure water, good fencing, a nice orchard. 40 acres in wheat and the balance in grass.

8th. A farm of 400 acres, near Middleburg, with comfortable improvements, good fencing, fine land plenty of wood, water, fruit, etc. A beautiful and productive farm.

9th. A farm of 175 acres, (with 40 acres adjoining, which can be added to it,) 4 miles N. W. of Middleburg. The house is small, and the out-buildings but ordinary. The land is of fine quality, well enclosed with stone, and with an abundance of wood and water.

10th. A farm of 900 acres, near the turnpike, 5 miles below Aldie. The land is in good condition, and is of fine quality. The buildings are indifferent. Two hundred acres of fine timber. This land will graze 1000 sheep, a small portion of the timber converted into plank would pay for the farm. It can be bought for \$20,000 in Virginia bank paper.

11th. A tract of land at Aldie, Va., of 700 acres, well enclosed, a large and handsome dwelling, two large barns, and shedding for stock, two tenant houses, and every necessary out building. The land is of the best quality, and there is no better estate offered for sale in Virginia.

12th. A farm of 530 acres, 3 1/2 miles from Aldie, on the Prince William and Loudoun line well enclosed. 150 acres of splendid timber, and the land taken in grass. Has upon it a dwelling with 5 rooms, good barn, stables, &c.

13th. A beautiful and most desirable farm of 780 acres 2 miles North of Upperville. The land is of fine quality and generally in grass, fencing in good condition, timber and water abundant. The Mansion House is large and handsomely located on the slope of the mountain, the out-buildings in good repair and sufficient for the purposes of the farm.

14th. A farm of 525 acres 4 miles east of Aldie with comfortable dwelling and good out buildings, well fenced, good timber and water and well taken in grass.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, &c. 15th. A farm of 414 acres, near Long Branch Church, with good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings. The land is good and well taken in grass, and there is upon it a large orchard and an abundance of wood and water. Also, 87 acres of good land adjoining, which will be sold with the above, or detached, as may be preferred by the purchaser.

16th. A farm of 500 acres, 3 miles south of Middleburg, with comfortable dwelling, except barn, which was burned; a valuable mill site, the mill having been burned. This is considered the most productive and the handsomest farm in Upper Fauquier, and no particular description is necessary. It is in perfect order, and is sold because the owner is advanced in life, has no children, and has lost all his labor.

17th. A farm of 200 acres adjoining No. 16 with neat cottage house, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is good, is fenced with stone, and has wood and water in abundance.

18th. A farm of 232 acres adjoining No. 16 with large stone house, kitchen, and other out-buildings. The land is well enclosed, and most desirable property.

19th. A farm containing 400 acres, 5 miles S. W. from Salem, Fauquier Co., with comfortable dwelling (10 rooms) and all necessary out-buildings in good order. The land is of fine quality, has abundance of timber and water and is well taken in blue grass. It will be divided if desired, throwing 200 acres with the dwelling-house.

20th. A farm in Fairfax county, containing 821 acres, adjoining the famous battlefield of Manassas. The land is good, but the buildings have been burned, and are in ruins. This land can be bought very low, as the owner is unable to improve it.

21st. A farm on Ivy Creek, in Alleman Co., of 740 acres, of which 70 acres are low grounds. The improvements are good in every particular, and the land of fine quality. The farm can readily be divided, if desired.

22nd. A valuable tract of land, containing 85 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Alexandria, on the road to the Episcopal Seminary. This land was handsomely improved before the war, but the buildings and out-buildings have been entirely destroyed. It lies upon several handsome building sites, can be readily divided, and may be bought on such terms as will insure a handsome profit to any one who can divide and improve it.

23rd. Also, a lot of 40 acres, at Bailey's Cross Roads, in Fairfax County, 4 miles from Alexandria in timber and under improvement.

Also a large stone hotel in Middleburg, being the only one in the town. This is valuable property with good management would be a source of large income.

A handsome dwelling house in Charleottesville, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase Real Estate in Virginia or having any for sale will find it to their interest to call upon us. Address, TUCKER & NOLAND, Attorneys at Law, Middleburg, Loudoun Co., Va. Or, R. W. S. NOLAND, Charleottesville, Va. mh 10-11m

GROCERIES.

We are now receiving from New York, a well selected and full supply of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting in part of Porto Rico, Cuba, and Refined Sugars of all grades, Old Government Java, Maricao and Lagura, and Rio Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial, Japan, Young Hyson, and Black Teas, Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses, Kops, Bed Cords, Brooms, Painted and Cedar Ware of all kinds, Wines, Champagne, Lettuce, Foolsaps Paper and Envelopes, Kerosene, Lined, and Sperm Oils, and all articles kept in a Grocery Store. These goods have been purchased since the decline in prices, and we offer them at the lowest market rates. mh 15-eo3t No. 5, Maryland Ferry Slip.

COAL!! COAL!! COAL!!!

500 tons CUMBERLAND COAL, put out of the mine, just received and for sale at a low figure. Orders will be promptly filled if left with BOWEN, BRO., & CO. No. 1, foot of King st. feb 17-11

## Insurance.

G. I. THOMAS, NO. 73, PRINCE STREET, (OPPOSITE THE GAZETTE OFFICE), FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Agent for the following first class BALTIMORE COMPANIES:

THE MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF BALTIMORE. THOS. E. HAMILTON, President.

THE MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. P. CAMPBELL, President.

THE HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, G. HARRIS WILLIAMS, President.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT. D. R. SATTERLEE, President.

SECURITY (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. THOS. W. BURDALL, President.

Policies of the above reliable companies, issued at this office, immediately on application, against loss or damage by fire, on all descriptions of property in the city or country, on terms as favorable as those of any other company, of equal strength and responsibility.

THE MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF BALTIMORE. Cash Assets, July 1st 1865, \$13,500,000 Annual income, in cash, \$2,500,000 The dividends of this company are larger in amount, for premiums paid, than in any Company in the world.

All the profits arising from this immense fund, are ANNUALLY DIVIDED amongst the assured.

Applications received at my office, No. 73, Prince st. G. I. THOMAS, Agent. Dr. CHARLES W. CHANCELLOR, Medical Examiner, mh 10-11

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets (Gold), \$15,000,000 in the United States, 1,400,000 FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. 45, WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. POLICIES ISSUED, PAYABLE IN GOLD, SILVER, or CURRENCY.

Shareholders personally responsible for all liabilities of the company.

All Directors Must Be Shareholders.

Directors in New York: F. Cottonet, Henry Grinnell, Jos. Gaillard, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., E. M. Archibald, E. F. Sanderson, H. B. M. Consul.

Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary.

Risks taken in the above desirable company on all descriptions of property, at the lowest current rates, and policies issued, payable in Gold, Sterling, or currency, by HOVE & WEDDERBURN, Agents, nov 3-11 Foot of Prince st., Alex., Va.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The undersigned has been appointed agent for the following companies, viz: WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Baltimore. Capital, \$200,000. Thos. V. Canby, President. F. J. Newman, Secretary.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, of Baltimore.

Wm. A. Haek, John Dukehart, President, Secretary.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Baltimore.

Geo. P. Thomas, Jno. W. Davis, President, Secretary.

Policy holders participate in the profits. The above companies stand as high and are as popular as any others in the city of Baltimore. Risks will be taken at the lowest rates charged by first-class companies.

SAMUEL H. JANNEY, at Janney & Co's Drug store, No. 145, King st., above St. Asaph. Jan 18-66

ROBERT JAMIESON, GEO. W. JAMIESON.

JAMIESON & BRO.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Office, No. 97, King st., ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. [Feb 11-11]

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALEXANDRIA. (CHARTERED IN 1841)

Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire. The company, which has had the confidence of the community for more than half a century, is now offering the advantage of the public. Risks will be taken at the established rates, and losses promptly paid.

Office hours—9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

C. W. WATTL